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CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
against Women (CEDAW)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Initial and second periodic reports of States parties

GUATEMALA

Corrigendum

Replace page 26 of document CEDAW/C/GUA/1-2 by the attached text.

143. Examination of the specific participation rates for each sex indicates that they are always higher for men than women. This reflects the greater degree of participation in economic activities by men.

144. As far as women are concerned, there is a predominance of salaried workers, which could indicate greater access by women to modern sectors of the economy. However, we must not forget that domestic service, which accounts for a large part of the female labour force, is classified as salaried employment.

145. If we look at the occupational breakdown for each sex, agriculture employs virtually two thirds of the economically-active male population, whereas the employment of women is more varied, with 25 per cent involved in selling, a similar percentage in personnel services and smaller numbers in handicrafts and unskilled occupations.

146. Women make up the economically-inactive population, principally as housewives, an activity that is not considered productive for the nation, or as domestic workers, an activity that is considered to be under employment, with a smaller number of students; in contrast to the male population this last category accounts for three quarters.

147. In the very small percentage of the population living on its own income or pensions there are fewer women than men, probably due to the fact that, in the majority of cases, women are not considered to be dependent on the State since their work of running the home is not deemed productive and they have less access to the formal sector. Women's work on the informal market, whether inside or outside the home, is usually underpaid, possibly because it is thought to involve activities of lower complexity or technological content.

ARTICLE 12

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connexion with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

148. The Health Code, which has public application and general observance, lays down that inhabitants of the Republic, particularly women during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-natal period (up to eight weeks after childbirth), are entitled to free medical care.

149. Moreover, the State's health programme for mothers, infants and family members is designed to promote and implement family guidance programmes stressing the welfare and security of the family as a cornerstone of society.

150. The Health Code sets out the measures to be adopted, programmes to be put into action and responsibility in the area of health education.